

PAIR OF SCALES MOST ESSENTIAL

Selling Various Farm Products by Guess Is Seldom Profitable to Farmer.

PRACTICE PLEASING TO DEALER

Experienced Buyer Has Advantage of Skill in Estimating Not Possessed by Seller—Small Platform Device Is Best.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
"Guessing weights and measures" are seldom profitable for the farmer. This practice is unbusinesslike. It indicates a carelessness of the value of the thing he is selling, and the buyer would be more than human if he did not take some advantage. A "guessed bushel" of potatoes is more likely to measure 4½ pints than 3½.

Where sales are based on weight the grower is paid for what he delivers. When the bar balances at 100 pounds both parties know that full value has been given and received.

An Argument for Scales.

The best argument for the installation of a good set of scales in a convenient place on the farm is that, while the produce dealer is nearly always willing to buy "by guess," the farmer is not willing to sell that way. The most conspicuous piece of equipment in the vegetable stand and in the grocery is an accurate pair of scales. The produce that is bought "by guess" is sold by ounces. The dealer is a practical buyer, and attains some degree of accuracy in making his estimates. Thus he has the advantage of skill not possessed by the farmer, who lacks experience in making his estimates.

The dealer has another advantage not held by the farmer. As he sells by weight, he has a means of checking the accuracy of his guess. If he finds that the weight of a stone, for instance, was less than he estimated it to be, when he purchased it, he may recover his loss by charging the customer more or by taking out the loss on the next "guessed" purchase he makes. The loss is likely to fall not on the dealer, who incurred it, but upon innocent parties.

The bureau of markets, by publishing the prevailing market prices for meat and farm products, offers the farmer information to the farmer that will

place him on the level with the dealer so far as knowledge of prices is concerned, but unless the farmer has a set of scales available he cannot use this knowledge.

An accurate set of small platform scales should be a part of the farm equipment, and every man who sells produce should be referred to them. When in a wheelbarrow. They should be kept in a building that is as free from dust and moisture as possible, and should be tested with standard weights at least once a year. In some states the tests are made by law by an official who is authorized to restore the scale to balance, or, if this cannot be done, condemn the apparatus and seals it so that it cannot be used again until repaired.

Answers Most Purposes.

Such equipment will answer most of farm purposes, but a larger set of scales is occasionally required to weigh cattle, hogs, hay, or other materials too heavy or bulky to lift upon the small platform. Very often a merchant whose place of business is centrally located, or a farmer who lives on a main road leading into town finds it a profitable investment to put in a set of pit scales for the use of farmers and others who are bringing bulky material to market. When a farmer knows that he can drive his cattle or his loaded wagon upon the platform of pit scales without going out of his way, he will be less inclined to lump off a barrel of hay or sell his stock by the head. The owner of the scales receives a small fee for his services and the farmer a signed statement of weight which is the basis of payment when he delivers his load at the market or shipping yard.

TRACTOR NEEDS PROTECTION

Where Shed or Building Is Not Available Cover Machine With Canvas or Roofing Paper.

If you have such a machine as a tractor or an engine and cannot get it under cover, place a tarpaulin or roofing paper over it so that the rain will be kept off. A few boards laid over a machine will often give considerable protection.

Grill Serves as Teeth.

Grill is the "teeth" of the hen that aids in the grinding of her feed in the gizzard. Coarse gravel, better yet, granite poultry grit, obtainable at the feed store, is essential; provide it.

Cause of Hen Troubles.

A lot of hen troubles come from improperly located and poorly constructed poultry houses.

Essential to Health.

Grill is essential to the health of fowls and to economy in feeding.

PUREBRED SIRES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY

Have Proved Worth for Improving Range Herds.

Scrub Bull Has Been Blacklisted on Big National Forest Pastures—Great Improvement Seen in Grade of Steers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Purebred bulls have proved their worth for improving range herds, and the number being bought in the cow country of the West is rapidly increasing each year, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. The scrub bull is now blacklisted on the big national forest pastures.

During the season of 1919 three local live stock associations, the members of which use the ranges of the Sierra Nevada National Forest, adopted rules for the purchase of purebred bulls. Under a special rule each association was required to place on the range a sufficient number of purebred Hereford, Shorthorn, or Aberdeen-Angus bulls. A committee to

purchase and pass upon the credentials of each animal to be turned loose on the ranges was appointed.

Under this plan, during the grazing season of 1920, 107 Herefords, 97 Shorthorns, and six Aberdeen-Angus bulls were purchased by the stockmen through their associations and placed upon the range. It is estimated that at the end of the season of 1920 the stockmen had on their ranges, consisting in a great improvement in the grade of steers turned out.

The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture assists these local associations in enforcing the rules which require that the same kind and grade of bulls be placed on the same range. Permits to graze on the national forest pastures are refused to those who do not conform to the association's ruling and who have not paid their share toward the purchase of the association bulls.

Cattle on Western Forest Range.

Feathers are used in embroidery on lace or chiffon; tiny pieces of coral resemble molten beads in shape, and are used in many ways other than embroidery floss. There is a fancy for introducing narrow, loosely woven grosgrain ribbons.

WEAR HATS THAT FIT FACE

Young Girls Are Supposed to Favor Millinery Which Has Expression of Youth.

There is none so powerful in the mastery of fashion who can lay down the law about hats for a class. The young girl is supposed to wear the kind which expresses youth and avoids the type worn by the older woman. This tradition is gone by the board. It keeps company with Davy Jones' Locker and a million traditions of the depths.

BEHOLD THE COLORFUL SHOE

Manufacturers' Displays of Spring Footwear Include Riot of Colored Kid and Fabric.

Spring shoes are more elaborate and gorgeous than ever before, although such a point state school as most impossible in view of the confessions of footgear that have tripped about this past season.

SUITABLE FEED FOR HORSES

Timothy Hay, Oats and Corn Are Recommended for Animals Doing Average Work on Farm.

Rations recommended for average horses should be made of timothy hay of mixed hay, ten pounds oats, four pounds wheat bran. If you would rather feed your timothy hay to the horse and save the clover, use the following ration which will have use on your farm: twelve pounds timothy hay, seven pounds oats, seven pounds corn. These are for one day's feeding.

SECOND CUTTING OF COWPEAS

Under Favorable Circumstances Plant Will Sprout Again After Being Cut for Hay or Seed.

Under favorable conditions cowpeas after being cut for hay will sprout again from the base. Considerable pasturage or even a second crop of hay or seed is sometimes produced, especially in the Gulf coast region, if good moisture conditions follow the first cutting. Ordinarily, however, but a single cutting can be obtained.

SOY BEANS SOWN BROADCAST

Farmer May Secure Larger Yields If He Sows in Rows or Drills.

Soy beans can be sown broadcast and harvested for hay much the same as corn, but you can get larger yields if you sow in drills 28 inches apart and cultivate. If you sow quite thickly in the drill they will not get so coarse but what, sown in this way, they can be made into hay.

Useful in Supplying Lime.

Old fertilizer and lime gravel are useful in supplying lime, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Grill Is Necessary.

Recent investigators have asserted that grill is a part of the necessary feed of a flock, giving the fowls strong bones and a bright plumage.

Time to Buy Stock.

Purebred live stock is cheap. Now is a good time to buy.

SEASON OF TRIMS

Most Unusual Sorts of Decorations Are Featured.

Flowers From Dress Materials; Kids and Suede Aid in Forming Special Bits of Ornamentation.

Apart from the lavish hand embroidery and machine-wrought decorations variously used for street and indoor garments of every kind, the season's apparel stands apart by reason of most unusual sorts of trimmings, beads and applique work, notes a fashion writer in *Fashionable Dress*. For instance, a clever designer of the French designers is the making of flowers from dress materials. Soft silk crepe or satin will be "mounted" upon the garment and sometimes rubberized to stiffen it, and then it will be cut and fashioned into flowers, petals, or conventional oddities to scatter over the dress, or to be used as a border. Tiny daisies or forget-me-nots are thus used with a bead in the center through which the flower is sewn. Kids and suede are used in similar ways, forming lines on hats, or almost solid sections of ornamentation.

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Large pink roses aid in making this blouse cheerful for first spring wear. The blouse collar has a youthfully becoming tie of black moire ribbon.

Young Girls Are Supposed to Favor Millinery Which Has Expression of Youth.

There is none so powerful in the mastery of fashion who can lay down the law about hats for a class. The young girl is supposed to wear the kind which expresses youth and avoids the type worn by the older woman. This tradition is gone by the board. It keeps company with Davy Jones' Locker and a million traditions of the depths.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON FOR MARCH 13

THE LAST PASSOVER

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 26:1-5.

GOLDEN TEXT—As often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death till he come.—1 Cor. 11:26.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Mark 14:1-26; Luke 22:1-20; John 13:1-18; 1 Cor. 11:23-24.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus at Supper With His Friends.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Remembering Our Lord Jesus.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Lord's Supper and Its Meaning.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Communion With Christ.

I. The Bargain of Betrayal (vv. 1-18).

This is a dark picture. Satan had so completely laid the mastery over Judas that he was willing to sell the price of a slave (Ex. 21:32). Judas was not of a sort that one would suddenly be overtaken with, but one of deliberate purpose. Avartice was the besetting sin of Judas.

II. The Passover Prepared (vv. 19-20).

1. The disciples' inquiry (v. 17). They inquired of Jesus as to why they should prepare for the Passover. They were to doubt and to be of service to Him. We should be not only ready to do our Lord's bidding, but also to do His will as to what He would have us do.

2. The Master's strange directions (v. 18). They were to go into the city where they would find a man bearing a pitcher of water. It was usual for the women to carry the water. This man was to be of service to Him. We should be not only ready to do our Lord's bidding, but also to do His will as to what He would have us do.

III. The Betrayal Announced (vv. 21-25).

1. The time of (v. 21). It was when they were eating the last passover that Jesus made this announcement. Perhaps the reason why this last meal was so memorable was that it was the last meal that Jesus ate on earth. It was a meal of farewell and of sacrifice.

2. The betrayal (v. 22). Judas, the betrayer, came forward and kissed Jesus. This was a betrayal of the man who had been Jesus' friend. It was a betrayal of the man who had been Jesus' friend.

3. The darkness of the hour (v. 23). "The darkness of the hour" does not point out the traitor, but indicates the greatness of the crime. That one who enjoyed such a close relationship with Jesus should betray him was a great sin.

4. The betrayal of Jesus by the betrayer (v. 24). Jesus was betrayed by the betrayer. This was a betrayal of the man who had been Jesus' friend. It was a betrayal of the man who had been Jesus' friend.

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